

AMERICA DOES NOT WANT TO NEGOTIATE. SOVIET INITIATIVES RUN INTO A WALL OF SILENCE

(Continued from page 1)

reality it is heading towards a "radical" build up of its strategic armaments. It has plans to deploy more than 12,000 additional long-range cruise missiles as well as a considerable number of intercontinental ballistic missiles of a new type.

The arms race which the West forces upon others is taking over the negotiations. Common sense points to a freeze on the nuclear potential of both sides as being the only way of avoiding this.

It is obvious that the development of space weapons forms a composite part of the American military preparations.

The plans for the elaboration of wide-area and highly efficient ABM defences which have been announced in Washington, will only bring the world closer to the nuclear abyss.

The substance of our position, stressed Yu. Andropov, is as follows: not to begin an arms race where there is none, and to bring it to an end in those cases where it already exists.

WE'LL FIND A SUITABLE RESPONSE

Answering a question about the possibility of stationing Soviet missiles at the same distance from the USA as the American ones in Europe are situated from Soviet territory, Yuri Andropov said:

We shall find a suitable response to American actions both with regard to USA territory as such and with regard to Europe. We cannot take lightly the prospect of the deployment not

far from our borders of more than 500 nuclear missiles in addition to the French and British missiles which are already targeted against us.

The Soviet Union's response will be fully justified from any viewpoint, including from the loftiest moral standards.

IT IS HARD TO FIND A REASONABLE EXPLANATION

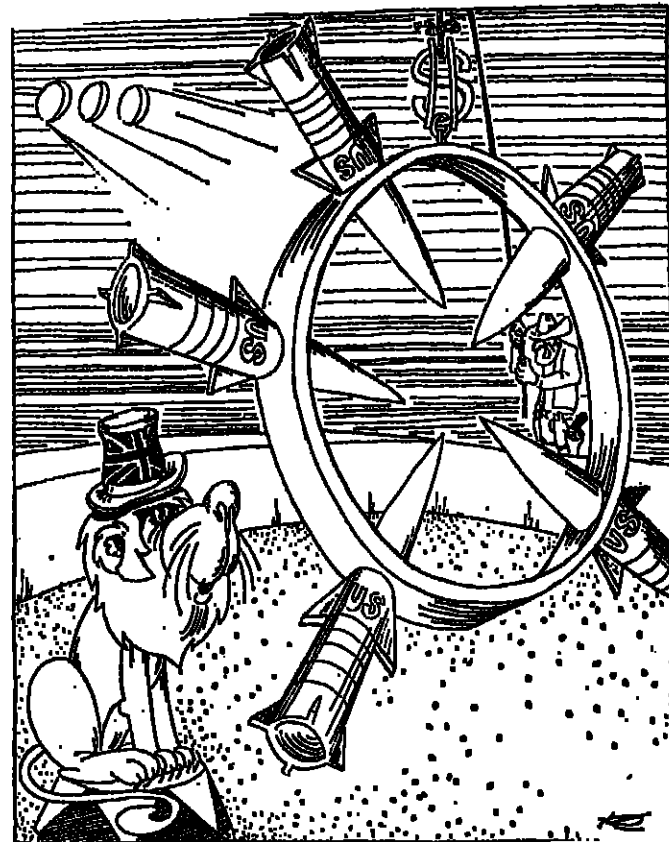
The USA and NATO do not wish to follow the Soviet example by entering into an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This initiative has run into a wall of silence. There has been no reaction from the West thus far to the proposal put forward by the socialist countries that a treaty on the non-use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations be concluded between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

BROADER OUTLOOK REQUIRED

In his talk with Yu. Andropov the "Der Spiegel" publisher R. Augstein raised the issue of the actions taken by the French authorities in demanding that certain Soviet diplomats leave France.

Behind this unfriendly action, Yu. Andropov noted, there stand forces that do not want good relations with the USSR. These forces are found not only in France.

While showing restraint, we are guided by the broad interests of Soviet-French relations which we hold dear. Our outlook goes beyond this narrow local conflict, stressed Yu. Andropov.



Drawing by Konstantin Rybalov

Kabul appeals to rebels to lay down arms

Kabul. On the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution, the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan has issued a decree on amnesty and on the shortening of prison sentences for various categories of prisoners.

The Presidium has issued an

appeal to those who, having been deceived by enemy propaganda, joined the counter-revolutionary gangs. In the appeal they are requested to lay down their arms and to go over to the side of the Revolution between April 27 and July 10 this year.

THREAT OF NEW MERCENARY INVASION AGAINST NICARAGUA

Managua. The United States is preparing another invasion of a hired counter-revolutionary army into Nicaragua, said Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and Coordinator of the Lucha Council of the National Reconstruction Government. Of late a concentration of major forces consisting of Somozas' mercenaries has been noted in areas of Honduras bordering on Nicaragua. These are preparing for a new invasion of our land, he said.

Following a policy of incessant hostile action against Nicaragua, the United States government rejected the peace initiative proposed by different Latin American countries for a settlement of the crisis in Central America. The administration in Washington still refuses to consider political dialogue, since it prefers to act by force of arms, Ortega noted.

The aggressive policies pursued by the United States toward our people dear. However, they are determined to defend their motherland and the revolution. The Nicaraguans have defied crushing blows to the counter-revolutionary groupings we have penetrated this country, and they are ready to deal in the same way with all other interventions, he stressed.

NUCLEAR WAR: A THREAT TO ALL

Munich. Proceeding from their professional duty, doctors must be in the front ranks of those who fight for the most just human right—to live in peace. This thought was continually underlined by speakers addressing the Congress of the Prevention of Nuclear War, held in Munich. It was attended by nearly two thousand scientists, health workers, and medical students from the FRG and other countries.

At present, the most urgent task facing us is to foil the plans of those who are preparing to destroy mankind, said Professor Uta Ranko-Heinemann, a prominent West German public figure, in her speech. In this respect, no one has the right to be an impartial observer, for the threat of nuclear war puts us all in danger.

In the final document they adopted, delegates stressed the necessity to do everything possible to foil military preparations, and the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in the FRG.

SOUTH KOREA: REPRISALS AGAINST STUDENTS

Tokyo. For three hours over 1,000 students of the Yonsei University clashed in Seoul with units of the security forces who have been specially trained to disperse demonstrations. The police were able to take the campus grounds by using tear gas and armoured vehicles.

During the past month, there have been rallies and demonstrations in practically all the South universities. In Seoul, the protests have been distributed in a great deal of leaflets and a manifesto of the fight for democracy, which was drawn up by underground leaders who are calling to step up the struggle against the American occupation of South Korea.

The United States continues to block the road to dialogue to an increasing degree. The USSR is not suggesting to the Americans that they become "red" rather than "dead," since this contradicts our idea of co-existence, which essentially amounts to a search for productive cooperation to enable humanity to survive and to efforts to reactivate all mutually beneficial treaties and agreements to reach still better and more effective accords on their basis.

In the light of a new destabili-

FACTS and EVENTS

© The French government has announced that France conducted an underground nuclear test on the Mourouros atoll in the South Pacific.

© Cuba's permanent representation at the United Nations has sent a note to the American UN mission with a resolute condemnation of another hostile action by the Reagan administration against Cuba. The note rejects as groundless the accusation of "illegal activities" against the two Cuban diplomats whose expulsion was announced by the US State Department.

KISSINGER'S ROLE IN MORO MURDER STILL UNCLEAR

Rome. The Italian prosecutor's office has failed in its attempts to interrogate former US State Secretary, H. Kissinger, in connection with the abduction and murder of noted Italian politician and statesman, A. Moro by the Red Brigade terrorists in 1978. The office sought to re- create the details of a meeting between H. Kissinger and A. Moro back in 1974, during which, according to aides to the former Chairman of the Nation-

al Council of the Christian Democratic Party, Kissinger threatened Moro, demanding that he renounce his policy of trying to involve the Italian Communist Party in running the country.

While on a private visit to Italy, Kissinger, however, refused to be interrogated. Officials of the American Embassy in Rome told the Italian investigators, on his behalf, that he had no time to give evidence on

Moro's abduction and murder.

Though almost five years have now elapsed since the murder, it is still not known who masterminded the terrorist. Moro's widow, Eleonora Moro, charged that the Red Brigades were but the tool of someone else's will, while the press has repeatedly noted that the main reason for Moro's removal was his political line which angered the United States.

Angela DAVIS:

KKK should be outlawed

New York. Political and racial repression in the United States in the past decade has reached unparalleled proportions, Angela Davis, co-chairwoman of the National Alliance Against Racial Oppression, told a rally in Detroit held as part of a campaign of preparations for the Alliance's jubilee congress timed to coincide with its tenth anniversary. She noted that the repressive police machine is the principal stock in trade of the American power quarters seeking to suppress any manifestation of dissent and to browbeat civil rights activists. According to Alliance's figures, nearly 300 people were killed by the police nationwide last year alone for racial and political motives.

And it is not only the police who practice racist terror at the present time, but also the fascist KKK gang operating with the full connivance of legal and administrative bodies. Today, as never before, we need an organization to defend citizens' civil and political rights, and this is why, Davis continued, the Alliance's chief goal is to get outlawed the KKK together with other groups preaching racial hatred and terror.

THE EARTH'S AGING POPULATION

New York. The aging process affecting the population of this planet, is now very much in evidence, according to a United Nations Fund for Population Activities report. This document stresses that in 1950 there were only 200,000,000 people on Earth aged over 60, i.e., 7.7 per cent of the global population; in 25 years their number reached 350,000,000 (8.5 per cent), and this figure is expected to rise to 590,000,000 (11.2 per cent) by the close of the century.

UN experts tend to explain the trend by the gains made by modern medicine, by the development of social and economic relations as well as by a decline in the general birthrate level. The combination of these factors has resulted in greater average life expectancy. While in 1950-1955 it stood at 47 years, in 1975-1980 it had already reached 57.7.

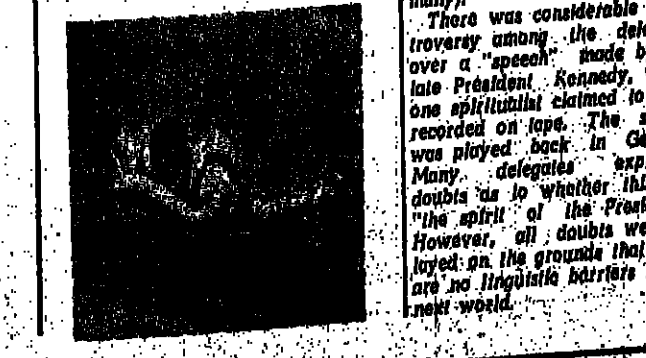
Science and technology

NO GLASS AND ROOF

One simply cannot enjoy riding in a car when protected by glass and roof, the West German designer Eberhard Schulz believes. He has developed an experimental two-seater Indura Spider 071 which does not have the traditional components, not even a windscreen. In bad weather the driver and passenger could use a motorcycle helmet, leather coat and gloves. The doors, which open out rather like flower petals, the powerful engine and the super anti-corrosion coating make the car quite an expensive luxury at around 35,000 dollars.

GLIDING ON AIR WAVES

In olden times, Polynesians learnt how to glide swiftly on the crests of sea waves. Today, aerobics are trying to do the same in the sky. Aerodynamic calculations and tests in wind tunnels have opened up the possibility of a new sport which is now being tested by West German parachutists. Armed with a light plastic board, a jumper leaves the plane at a height of nearly 3,000 metres. At first, he uses the board to stop his free fall and start a horizontal flight. He can then perform various movements. Some brave people say that by manipulating the board it becomes possible to make wave-like motions and even to glide at will. It is important that a jumper should remember to open his parachute at the height of at least 200 metres, however, such he is carried away by the excitement.



OF INTEREST

Spiritualists forswear superstitions

An international congress on spiritualism has recently been held in Munich (West Germany).

There was considerable controversy among the delegates over a "speech" made by the late President Kennedy, which one spiritualist claimed to have recorded on tape. The speech was played back in German. Many delegates expressed doubts as to whether this was "the spirit of the President". However, all doubts were allayed on the grounds that there are no linguistic barriers in the next world.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FRENCH WEAPONS SHOULD BE TAKEN ACCOUNT OF

The military leaders in France take exception to the Soviet missiles in the European part of the USSR, writes the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper—but what about France's nuclear weapons, which have pride of place in that country's military build-up plans? France is now the world's "third biggest nuclear power", boasting 16 ballistic medium-range missile launchers, five nuclear missile submarines, each of them carrying 16 M-20 missiles, and 46 Mirage IV bombers carrying 60 kilotonne nuclear bombs. Plans are also for the further modernization of the French military nuclear forces, which are clearly targeted against the USSR and its allies.

The French leaders are known to be fully opposed to these nuclear arms being pointed towards the general balance of NATO at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. But could the Paris-proposed "independence" of the French nuclear weapons change the course of French missiles, or make them less lethal? Any unbiased person is aware that the nuclear weapons of France and those of Britain are an element of the NATO potential and should be taken due account of at the Geneva talks, the paper emphasizes.

GREENLAND IN THE PENTAGON'S GRIP

Of late, Greenland has become the object of growing attention from the Pentagon, writes PRAVDA. It has been reported that the US administration, which intends to spend 18 thousand million dollars on the development of an anti-missile system next year, has earmarked considerable sums of money on expanding and improving its major base at Thule, in the extreme north-west of the island.

Thule is used by the American army not only as an extreme forward base for electronic espionage against the USSR and for the collection of satellite intelligence information, but also as one of the centres for monitoring combat operations which the United States is planning in the air and in outer space.

Washington's decision to give the island such strike capability functions has produced severe condemnation in Greenland and in Denmark to which Greenland belongs as a self-governing province.

This is hardly surprising. The Washington administration is forcing Greenland and its population into acquiring the status of a zone of heightened tension, making them parties to its adventurous military plans and preparations.

BORDERS OF AGREEMENT

The American West German accord has rather a still framework, which makes this partnership quite an onerous one, writes ILLUMINAYAZ GAZETA.

The United States does not hide the fact that it intends to put pressure on the FRG by a show of unity with West Germany in their readiness to deploy missiles. Helmut Kohl reaffirmed their readiness during his recent American visit, even though he urged the president to be flexible at the Geneva talks and make compromises a point specially emphasized by the West German press. Both statements, however, are keeping mum about the fact that the veteran painted an unencouraging picture to Ronald Reagan of the civil disobedience which could greet the deployment of missiles in West Germany.

People in Washington who see the Kohl victory as a mandate for the deployment of American missiles are mistaken—only one out of seven West Germans voted for the CDU foreign policy programme while the other six expressed faith in the Christian's ability to ensure an economic upturn. And to succeed in that area, Kohl must have his hands unfettered in trade with the East and thus relax American economic pressure, the paper points out.

REASONS FOR MILITARY HYSTERIA IN SOMALIA

Supported by the United States, the Somali regime, led by Siad Barre, is ready to launch military operations against socialist Ethiopia, writes IZVESTIA. Life in present-day Somalia is dominated by an economy lying in ruins. The people are impoverished and yet they have to give away what pitance they have for the government to purchase weapons. The military hysteria being fanned up in Mogadiscio and the preparations for aggression against Ethiopia now under way are things which Siad Barre needs in order to evade tackling the serious internal problems and failures which have brought the country to the brink of disaster.

The United States and some other Western and Arab countries are supplying the Siad Barre army with modern offensive weapons and giving financial backing to a regime which has compromised itself.

This policy of incitement being taken by the United States does not allow the hopes of tensions in the Horn of Africa to abate and creates a destabilising situation on the entire continent.

Bus, taxi and helicopter rolled into one

Britain is thinking of building a landing site for its first ever passenger helicopter service at Milton Keynes which lies between London and Birmingham.

Can you overtake an eagle?

Spanish conquistadors in the Middle Ages were amazed at how easily and quickly the American Indians ran long distances, some easily keeping up with the conquerors' horses. According to the 16th-century historian Pedro Simón, the Indians were taught to run since childhood, while young people regularly took part in ritual races.

The fastest runner was given a prize, and his fellow-tribesman compared his nimble legs with the swift wings of an eagle, which in those days was very high praise.

Round
the Soviet
Union

● **TURKMENIAN GAS WORKERS HAVE STARTED DEVELOPING DEEP DEPOSITS OF GAS.** A well at the old Maly gas field has supplied natural gas from a depth of more than three kilometres. A new gas level has started producing gas. Gas extraction in the Karakum Desert will increase following the development of deep gas layers.

● **SUPPLIES TO THE KURIL ISLANDS HAS RESUMED BY SEA.** This summer, the seamen are expected to transport thousands of tonnes of supplies for the islands' industries and agriculture.

● **THE WORLD-FAMOUS PALACE-AND-PARK ENSEMBLES NEAR LENINGRAD HAVE BEEN PROCLAIMED RESERVES.** The masterpieces of architecture and gardening built by 18th- and early 19th-century architects were almost completely destroyed by the Nazis during World War II. Restoration work began there after the war, and has been going on ever since.

● **AN AREA OF VINEYARDS IS BEING CREATED IN THE SHIRAKI STEPPE IN THE EAST OF GEORGIA WHERE VINES ARE BEING PLANTED OVER LARGE AREAS.** By the end of the present five-year plan period, in 1985, Georgia is expected to produce more than 1,200 thousand tonnes of grapes.

● **BY THE YEAR 1990, THE LATVIAN CAPITAL OF RIGA WILL HAVE ITS OWN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.** Transport specialists have worked out the routes for the lines which will link the city centre with new residential estates. This will relieve traffic congestions in the city which has a population of 900 thousand plus summer holiday-makers.

Oases in the Tien Shan Mountains

An eleven-kilometre, concrete-lined canal has been built in Kirghizia, with the aim of making the drought-prone Burganda fertile. It forms part of a major irrigation complex including a

broad network of canals and irrigation ditches, a comprehensive system of automatic water collectors and distributors, and reservoirs for daily water regulation. Thanks to irrigation, this land where nomadic animal breeding used to be the only form of agriculture, has now been turned over to the production of vegetables. Model farms

in the area produce high yields of potatoes, melons and fruit. Land reclamation is being undertaken at a fast pace in Kirghizia. Between 1981 and 1985, it is planned to reclaim 75 thousand hectares.

Special emphasis is placed on the building of major hydro-technical structures, and construction work is in progress on the Papan reservoir which is to store more than a quarter of a thousand million cubic metres of water for use by farms in the Fergana Valley. In the Central Tien Shan, several powerful pumping stations have gone into operation to lift water to a high mountain plateau where major agricultural oases are being established.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SIBERIA'S POTENTIAL

The possibility of establishing a powerful agrarian and industrial complex in Siberia is the subject of an article in the magazine VOKRUG SVETA. Even today most people look on Siberia as a land having a severe climate with the tundra and taiga covering the whole area. Nevertheless, this is true only of its northern part.

In Southern Siberia nature is generous and the soil fertile. Even today, this area provides a sizeable share of the foodstuffs in the area.

In the south of Siberia, soybeans, water-melons and cucumbers grow in the open air. And the costs of growing grain, and producing meat, milk, and potatoes are somewhat lower than on an average in the country. But even the harsh climate of the north does not rule out successful agriculture. It presents a vast testing range for research and experiments.

Scientists have everything at their disposal to make Siberia into a producer, rather than only a consumer, of staple food crops.

A favourable condition for this is the major fuel and energy base which, at a new stage in its development, will inevitably turn Siberia into a major breadbasket, the magazine concludes.

THE KEY TO LONGEVITY

What should be done to allow man to live his allotted span of 60 to 100 years? What are scientists doing in this field? These questions are answered by Academician Dmitry Chabotayev, Director of the Gerontology Institute of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, writing in the "Reality and Hypothesis" section of STROITELNAYA GAZETA.

Space engineers of the 21st century



In the "Young Engineers" pavilion at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, which you see in the photo, all the exhibits have been made by schoolchildren, the winners of the "Kosmos" competition.

A total of 170 young amateur engineers from almost all the Soviet republics came to Moscow for the finale of this competition, which is now in its 13th year. The authoritative jury headed by Pilot-Commander Vyacheslav Zinov had quite a lot to do: the taskset of the would-be designers go far ahead of existing technology. Schoolchildren submitted 104 designs: cross-country vehicles for use on other planets, hermetic suits for work in open space, manned spaceships propelled at velocities close to the speed of light, reentry transport spaceships, rockets and space technology of the past, and modern designs. The entrants had not only to make an interesting piece, but also to defend it

before real engineers, to prove their ideas and the feasibility of the chosen version.

The winners include children from Lithuania (in the Baltics) who designed a reentry transport spaceship, the young designers from Azerbaijan in Transcaucasia offered a model of a future space tanker; members of the young engineers club in Novosibirsk, in the south of the Russian Federation, made a model of the automatic station "Molnya".

The competition's sponsor, the magazine "Modelist-Konstruktor", and the exhibition officials are certain that children's engineering should continue to develop permanently. It fosters love for creative work in children and develops their engineering abilities. At amateur engineering clubs the children learn juggling, turning, fitting, designing and reading blueprints. This helps them make a better choice of their future occupation.

POWER INDUSTRY
IN ARMENIA

A newly built high-voltage power transmission line has started conducting electricity from the Armenian nuclear power station to the southwestern part of this Soviet Transcaucasian republic, supplying power supplies to villages and farms on the high-altitude Siiraki plateau.

Armenia now produces more electric energy per head than France and Italy. Over recent years alone Armenia has built one nuclear power station and three thermal electric power stations.

Armenia's power industry is only fully meeting the energy requirements of this republic. It also makes surplus generated power readily available to its neighbouring Soviet constituent republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan. It has enabled Armenia itself to start building major energy-intensive factories like engineering and chemical works. The power-in-worker ratio in Armenian agriculture has got up noticeably. Rural co-operatives get electric energy from government-owned power supply systems covering the whole of the republic.

Forests for
the third millennium

Mass planting of trees and bushes which will come into their own soon after the year 2000 has been started in the Mari Autonomous Republic in the Volga delta region. Millions of young pines, firs, and larches from local forest nurseries have been planted in the area.

This spring, young saplings will be introduced over nearly ten thousand hectares of low-fertility soil and over the five-year period as a whole it is planned to plant more than 300 million trees here.

Although a lot of wood is left in the local forests—nearly two million cubic metres a year—timber stocks remain plentiful. This is ensured by the rate of afforestation which is faster than the felling operations, two new trees being planted in place of every one felled.

the next congress due in four years' time, Ilyichov concludes.

LENINGRAD SCHOOL TEACHES PUPILS
TO THINK

SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA carries an article about a school in Leningrad where pupils, in addition to receiving a general education, are also taught music as a main subject. The school is in no way unique or experimental. It only differs from others in that, at a time when other schools were harping about school curricula being overloaded and complicated, and about the stresses which school education placed on their pupils, School No. 307 introduced four additional subjects into its curriculum — choral singing, music appreciation, the reading of music and learning to play a musical instrument.

And thus they exploded the myth about the overloaded school timetable. How did they manage it? At School No. 307, the newspaper stresses, the children learn how to work on their own from textbooks and from their first day at school they are encouraged to develop habits of independent investigation. In their fourth year, pupils are grouped together according to the subjects they will take up in future. Each one selects a certain subject within his or her programme and often plays the part of a teacher or the main report-maker during the class.

The boys and girls make regular reports in class and write synopses. Although this system has necessitated a totally different psychological approach, it has yielded tangible results. The children have a profound knowledge of their subjects, their outlook is broader, and eventually, they spend less time on their homework. The spare time thus acquired is taken up by musical studies. All the children study music at School No. 307, although when they enter the schools they are not chosen for their musical ability.

Places to visit

MAXIM GORKY'S
HOUSE

The Maxim Gorky memorial museum has reopened following restoration work. Gorky only lived in the mansion at 6/2 Kalchakov St for five years but everything in its rooms are reminiscent of the writer's tastes, habits, interests and work.

In his study visitors will be attracted by the large spacious desk which doesn't have any drawers and is above average height. It is rather like the desk Gorky used in Sorrento. It seemed as though he was for-

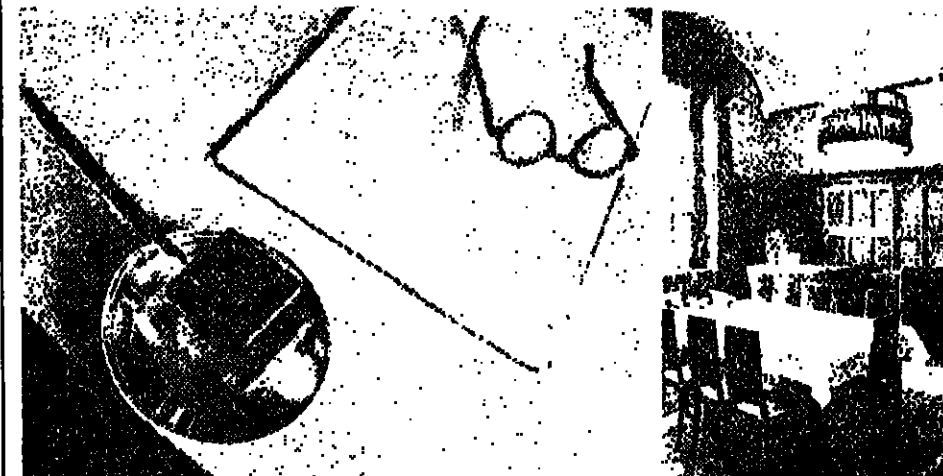
ever taking his study along, collected poet Samuil Marshak. Gorky wrote his plays "Yegor Bulychov and Others", "Dostigayev and Others", a new version of "Vanya Zhelaznov", and finished "The Life of Klim Samgin" at this desk.

In the afternoon Gorky usually used to go to the study to work on the manuscripts of budding authors, answer letters and edit the "Our Achievements" magazine which was set up on his initiative. He ran five

magazines and presided over the edition of a seven book series all at the same time.

The mansion's library has at most 10,000 books. People used to gather there to discuss the present and future of young Soviet literature.

Visitors will not only be introduced to the Gorky museum but will also see, already restored, one of the finest examples of early 20th-century architecture designed by P. Shekhtel and built between 1902-1906.



Maxim Gorky's desk. ● In the dining-room.

OF INTEREST

A short while ago, a frozen triton was dug up at a depth of eleven metres in the Magadan Region in Eastern Siberia. It was discovered that the triton had been in a state of anabiosis for ninety years.

Such finds are quite frequent in this area. Miners and prospectors digging in the Kolyma River area often find tritons frozen in ice at large depths.

The animal comes to life as soon as it is freed from its icy captivity. The most incredible legends are told about the animal all over the world. Some say that a triton can come back to life after a hundred and even a thousand years in ice. The biologists believed that this was a joke until very recently. They knew only that an animal can stay in a state of anabiosis for one winter.

An eye to spot
traffic offenders

Excessive speed is a major cause of road accidents. The arsenal of technical means designed to stop reckless motorists had had another addition thanks to the sale at the All-Union Research Institute for Road Safety.

This invention is a TV system called "Glaz" (The Eye) which can easily pick out a fast driver from many others in the street and register any violations of the speed limit. As proof, it presents the offender with a picture of the front of his car with a clear view of the licence plate. The screen of the television monitor can register the date, time and the actual speed at which the car was travelling.

The system can also operate automatically, and any violations will be recorded on video model using still life studies. The traffic inspector can then look at the tape and punish offenders.

An "eye" prototype has been installed at one particularly hazardous crossroad in Moscow.



One of the factory's pupils, Irina Savayeva. Her work requires a keen sense of colour, a steady hand and good taste.

TRITON SLEEPS FOR NINETY YEARS

The scientists were baffled by one circumstance — the tritons were found at great depths. A series of studies have shown that the triton prepares itself for a severe winter, processing all the glycogen in its body into glycerol, which freezes at lower temperatures. Therefore, a triton's tissues remain soft and do not freeze even in the heaviest of frosts.

Pottery from
Konakovo

The buildings of the Pottery Factory at Konakovo lie near the Volga River in the Kalinin Region, north of Moscow. This factory producing glazed pottery and majolica was founded in 1809. Before the revolution, it was owned by Kuznetsov who gave his name to its products. The wares produced at the factory are well known in 35 countries — including Great Britain, Japan, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and other nations which have a well-developed pottery industry of their own. The tableware, figurines and other items produced here have been awarded major prizes at world exhibitions in Paris and Brussels.

In the factory workshop artists and sculptors work on new models using still life studies. Pictures of old Russian architecture, animals and flowers from Russian folk tales for decoration.

Science
and technologyPREVENTIVE TOXICOLOGY
COURSES IN MOSCOW

The International Preventive Toxicology Courses have started in Moscow under the sponsorship of UNEP-IRPTC and in line with the WHO motto: "Health for all by the year 2000".

Attending are experts from Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Ecuador, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maylaya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Thailand, and the Philippines. Lectures, discussions and case-studies with Soviet scientists participating are on the agenda.

In addition to general environmental protection problems, the courses include industrial, domestic and clinical toxicology, as well as toxicology of chemicals used in agriculture. The courses will continue till June 9.

MULTIPURPOSE
HOVERCRAFT

A multipurpose hovercraft which can carry super-heavy weights has been tested under the conditions of the Extreme North of the USSR. The craft is different from a hovercraft in which stores cargo. The hovercraft is itself attached to a suspended from a big machine, black intended for transportation.

During the course of the test the multipurpose craft, which weighs 35 tonnes, was mounted on a super-large prototype pumping station, the pumping off from a work site a pipeline. Two diesel engines and four powerful wheels lifted the four-tonne station above the ground. Two tractors easily pulled this huge structure which equals the height of a three-storey building.

In only five days they delivered the cargo from Surgut to the Lenoysky field in the country's North across rivers, swamps, woods and a 200 kilometre long terrain which has no roads at all.

The craft was disassembled into units, each weighing six tonnes. They were then transported in trucks, tractors, motor-boats and helicopters. In just several hours they can again be mounted on any other heavy-weight.



These are but some of the items produced at Konakovo.

VIEWPOINT

Industry develops
at higher rates

The USSR Central Statistical Board has issued a report, "On the fulfilment of the State Plan by Soviet Industry in the first three months of 1983". Leonid UMANSKY, Cand. Sc. (Ec.) and Head of the Board's Statistical Information Department, had the following to say to our correspondent:

As compared with the same period last year, industry achieved 4.7 per cent growth — a year ago the figure stood at 2.1 per cent. It is important that 85 per cent of the growth was achieved through higher productivity, which went up by 3.9 per cent over the same period last year, whereas the 1982 figure for the first three months was 1.5 per cent. This growth was achieved as a result of technological progress introduced into industry, of further improvements in production, and increases in its efficiency.

Compared with the first quarter of 1982, the volume of industrial output has increased in every of the constituent republics.

High rates of growth have been achieved in a number of industries, such as those which ensure an accelerated development of progress in technologies and facilitate labour. The output of programme-controlled automatic manipulators, or industrial robots has risen by 10 per cent, numerically controlled metal-cutting tools by 16 per cent, computers by eight per cent, and instruments and means of automation by eight per cent.

Great importance in industry has been attached to filling the orders from agriculture and to deliveries of goods essential for the realization of the USSR Food Programme. This programme, which is being implemented on a large scale in this country, is designed to solve, in the shortest time possible, the problem of uninterrupted supplies of food to the population.

Compared with the first quarter of 1982, the production of fertilizers has risen by 12 per cent, agricultural machines by nine per cent, machines for animal husbandry and production of animal food by seven per cent, grain harvesting combines by eleven per cent, and corn harvesters by 32 per cent. It should be noted that in the first quarter of this year there has been a tangible increase in the production of many foodstuffs. The output of meat, butter, and dairy products out of the raw materials from the state-owned resources has risen by 7, 23 and 7 per cent respectively.

Apart from the industries, there has been a successful development of the other branches of the economy, which has had a positive effect towards a further growth in the welfare and living standards of the Soviet people. Compared with the same period last year, the country had over the same period this year the average monthly earnings of its industrial and office workers up by three per cent, the volume of retail trade by 2.1 per cent, and the volume of services to the population by 8.4 per cent. Nine million one hundred thousand square metres of housing has been commissioned through the government capital investment alone.

Such is the tendency towards improvements in the main economic indicators which made it self felt in the first quarter of this third year of the eleventh five-year plan period (1981-85). The task now is to make this tendency stable on the basis of further intensification and rises in the efficiency of the entire national economy.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VLADIMIR SPIVAKOV

If I hadn't become a musician, I would perhaps have become an artist — but I could not help becoming a musician... Life without music is impossible for me, emphasized Vladimir Spivakov. It could well be that Spivakov first became enamoured of music when listening to the works of romantic composers performed by his pianist mother who continued to give concerts in the chilly and hungry days of the siege of Leningrad, in World War II. People at ways need music — it helps them overcome difficulties and makes still brighter life's brightest moments, is what his mother Yekaterina Spivakova taught him; admittedly she has remained her famous son's most demanding critic to this day.

He chose the violin himself. While studying music he also attended lectures at the art school of the Academy of Arts; his violin kept company with an easel, and sheet music with charcoal pencils. After nearly 20 years of an illustrious career Spivakov is now world famous. His vast repertoire features violin concertos by Vivaldi, Corbelli, Ribelius, Mozart, Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev, Shostakovich, Khachaturian, and for his solo programmes he plays works by Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Paganini, Wieniawski and Stravinsky. The hallmark of each of his performances is brilliant technique and a fine and deep understanding of the composer's philosophy and style. Three years ago he founded the Moscow Virtuosi chamber orchestra. I am particularly fond of chamber music, Spivakov says in explanation.



Why he undertook this venture. I believe this is a particularly opportune time for exploring this genre which has an enormous potential for affecting people's hearts and minds. The problems tackled by composers of chamber music not infrequently transcend the bounds of the chamber, intimate mood as it were, acquiring immense general and human significance. It is not for nothing that the world is witnessing an upsurge of interest in chamber music—there is inexhaustible repertoire here to choose from....

Though Vladimir Spivakov has a very busy performing schedule he still finds time to teach at the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute. I feel it is my duty, he stresses, to hand on my knowledge to aspiring violinists who, in turn, will pass on their know-how to the next generation. I have ex-pupils working in Murmansk, Kursk, Kishinev, Odessa and Moscow.

TCHAIKOVSKY FESTIVAL IN PERM

The first all-Union festival dedicated to the music by the Russian composer Pyotr Tchaikovsky is being held in Perm. The local Opera and Ballet has staged his heroic opera, "The Maidens of Orleans". The festival, which is named after the composer, plays all his operas and ballets. During the ten-day festival, the Perm company is to give performances whose art will also include guest performers from Moscow, Leningrad, and from cities in the Ural, Siberia, and the Volga Region.

PHOTOCHRONICLE OF THE BALLET

Photographs of the outstanding Russian and Soviet ballet stars—Anna Pavlova, Vlada Nijinsky, and Galina Ulanova can be seen at an exhibition now on in Rio de Janeiro. The photographic chronicle is the story of the tours in Brazil of the ballet stars who made a major contribution to the content and development of this art in the largest Latin American country. V. Nijinsky and A. Pavlova danced in Brazil at the beginning of the century. Two years ago Galina Ulanova visited Brazil.

ART EXHIBITION

An exhibition of works by the artist, Sergei Kharlamov, has opened at the exhibition hall of the Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture, at 12 Razin Street.

The artist has received wide acclaim for his illustrations to the following books — "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift, "My Bluebell" by Alexander Tolstol, Viktor Soloukhin's "Nosegay of Sonnets", and the "Kulikov Battlefield" cycle, — as well as for many of his paintings.

Sergei Kharlamov. "A Woman Sowing Corn" from "The Kulikov Battlefield" cycle.



October Revolution on film

MELODIES OF FRIENDS

"Melodies of Friends-83", is the name of an international variety programme now taking place at Moscow's Palace of Sport in Luzhniky. V. Sukhanov, artistic director of USSR Goskonstort, has the following comment:

This is the 18th time that singers from the socialist community countries have toured the Soviet Union in a programme whose theme of friendship, peace, and understanding among peoples from various countries is well borne out in its name.

Normally it features singers already holding awards from national and international competitions and festivals. Among our guests at Luzhniky this time round are well-established as well as up-and-coming show business personalities from Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Romania. The programme has already toured the Baltic republics and Leningrad.

"I saw the Birth of the New World" is the second film in the trilogy, "Red Belts" whose premises have taken place in Moscow. This film, by director Sergei Bondarchuk, is based on John Reed's novel, "Ten Days That Shook the World". American journalist John Reed who was a witness to and participant of the October Revolution described it from first-hand experience and with the passion of a publicist. In the book, which was highly appreciated by V. I. Lenin, the author welcomed the victory of the working class who, for the first time in world history, established a people's state.

The period shown in the film, which is a co-production between film makers from the USSR, Italy and Mexico, is confined to the days between April and November, 1917. It is based

on the actual historical events and documents and shows the stages in the preparation for the revolution, the revolution itself and the outstanding contribution of Soviet leader.

Lenin is played by Anatoly Ustuzhantsov. Some of the events in the film were witnessed by people other than John Reed. They were described in memoirs, for instance, written by other participants in the revolution.

The director has said that his production is an attempt to represent on film an advancing movement of the popular masses and to show that the socialist revolution in Russia had been prepared by the very course of history. Part One — "Mexico Awaits" was dedicated to the events of the Mexican revolution of 1910-1917.

ELGAR IN MOSCOW

The London Symphony Choir, in Moscow for the first time in its history, is giving a number of concerts in the Soviet capital at the Grand Hall of the Conservatoire.

It is accompanied by the USSR Symphony Orchestra conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov. Six years ago a concert of music by Edward Elgar took place in this hall, said Svetlanov. I conducted the monumental Symphony No. 2 and the prelude from the oratorio, "The Dream of Gerontius". In their first Soviet performance. Since then, I have often dreamt of conducting this oratorio which I heard for the first time in the 60s in London. Two years ago, my dream came true, when I conducted Elgar's masterpiece twice at the Festival Hall, in London. It was played by the London Symphony Orchestra with the London Symphony Choir and with English soloists. Now the oratorio has been given its first performance in this country.

The London Symphony Choir during its concert at the Grand Hall of the Conservatoire. In the foreground, Tenor Arthur Davies (left) and conductor Yevgeny Svetlanov. Photo by Ilya Grzhibovskiy



BUSINESS

MEXICO IN BOOKS

Among the 200 items featured at a recent show of Soviet and Mexican books mounted by the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution at Moscow's Central Writers Club were titles published last year in Mexico like "Mexico and the Industrialized World", "Mexico, Latin America and the Caribbean", books on Mexican history, medicine, biology, agriculture, folk culture.

ple in combat for the first time in Mexican literature. Four of his books have been published in this country.

Soviet book-lovers showed a lot of interest in "The Story of Quetzalcoatl" by former Mexican president José López Portillo, issued by Nauka Publishers in 1980. Last year Iekusavo put out an album "Quetzalcoatl" compiled by José López Portillo, Demetrio Sodi and Fernando Díaz Infante.



Visitors at the show.

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovskiy

Among the Soviet titles were books about Mexico, collections of documents on Soviet-Mexican relations, translations of Mexican writers, including authors well known in the USSR, like Mariano Azuela, José Rivas Palacio, Carlos Fuentes, and the most popular of Mexican writers with Soviet readers, there have been eight editions of his books in six languages. One of the most readable authors is still Mario Arzuela, the originator of the "revolutionary novel" depicting a peo-

Testimony to the popularity of the works of Mexican writers with Soviet readers is the fact that their books have been published in the USSR 48 times in seven languages in total editions of 2,300,000 copies.

According to the organizers the Moscow exhibition will markedly contribute to promoting friendship between the Soviet and Mexican peoples. Such shows, which are invariably a big success in this country, serve to advance mutual understanding and trust between the two nations.

COOPERATION IN PLANNING

The recent Delhi seventh session of the Soviet-Indian planning group, which is part of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, discussed several issues important to both countries energy planning including the development and use of alternative energy sources like solar wind, geothermal, and tidal power; regional planning; development and effective use of railroad, and problems of irrigation and the rational use of water resources.

The Soviet Union has rich experience in planning. It was the effective use of the planning mechanism which enabled the country to pool resources and production potential to meet its various economic problems.

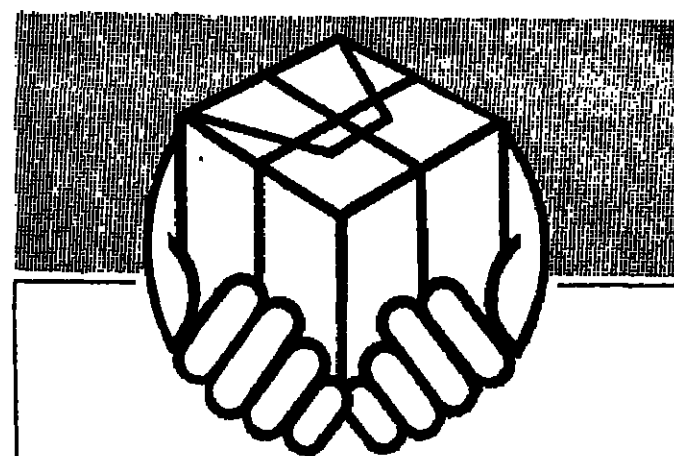
A protocol was signed on further cooperation between specialists of the two countries. In a new area of cooperation, the Soviet Union will help India develop its railroad transportation. The planning group will meet in Moscow in 1984.

Soviet-Vietnamese trade doubles

The Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty on Trade and Maritime Navigation has been in effect for twenty-five years. Since it was signed, the mutual volume of trade has risen from 16.3 million to 1,011 million roubles exclusive of the Soviet financial and material support that Vietnam received when it was repelling the American aggression.

Economic links between the two countries are maintained on the basis of long-term agreements. Soviet deliveries are growing mainly due to increased exports of machines and equipment, with nearly half of these being machines and materials for projects built in Vietnam with Soviet technical assistance.

USSR Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Ivan Grishin says that the tendency towards stable growth in the Soviet-Vietnamese trade will be maintained throughout the 80s. In the current five-year plan period, the volume of mutual deliveries is to increase by nearly 90 per cent. This country is to supply greater quantities of oil products, fertilizers, rolled ferrous metals, cars, lorries, road-building machines, paper and other goods. For its part, Vietnam is to step up its deliveries of timber, coffee, tea, vegetables, fruits and industrial consumer items.



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Through joint efforts

The Fritz Heckert engineering combine at Karl-Marx-Stadt, the GDR, has launched the manufacture of new machine tools featuring electronic control, high performance and reliability. The combine is the biggest of its kind in the GDR.

Close cooperation with the USSR is an important prerequisite for a dynamic development of the machine-tool building industry in the GDR. At present, joint efforts are being made to design and manufacture a number of automatic machining com-

plexes belonging to a new generation of machines, intended for other socialist countries.

Long-term specialization within the COMECON framework allows the GDR combines to produce machines and automatic lines for metal and automobile industries, electrical engineering and other industries in large quantities. This year alone, the textile equipment factory of Textima will send to the USSR several thousand high performance machines for various applications.

Intourist news

During their tour of the city, tourists will become acquainted with the history and culture of the Ajar people and will be brought up to date with the construction of resorts in the autonomous republic.

There is also an excursion to Batumi, capital of the Ajar ASSR, incorporating visits to museums, and to the local dolphinarium and aquarium, a drive through the mountains and picturesque vicinity of the city, a picnic on the banks of the Rioni River, and a visit to the Botanical Garden of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences with its rich collection of 4,000 plants from all over the world.

Tatyana LISOVA

WHAT'S ON!

April 26-29

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 26 — Adam, "Carmen" (ballet), 29 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 26 — Gluck, "Iphigénie en Aulide" (opera), 27 — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet), 28 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera), 29 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (117 Puskhinskaya St.). 27 — Stravinsky, "The Firebird" (opera), 28 — Double-bill: Stravinsky, "Stravelsina"; Khachaturian, "Gayane-Sultana" (ballets), 29 — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Puskhinskaya St.). 26 — Karayev, "The Firebird", 27 — Kabanov, "Evening Visitors", 28 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess", 29 — Gorkhovskiy, "Quadrille".

FILMS

I Don't Want to Be a Grow-up (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

Two extreme athletes bring the up of a six-year-old form the best of the comedy. Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Sept. moviola St.). Metro Bolshoi Lenin Lenina. The Longest Straw (Riga Film Studios, USSR). The action takes place in a small Baltic town in the immediate post-war years. Cinema: "Veterechka" (599 St. dovo-Chernogryazskaya St. 100, ro Lermontovskaya).

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (14 Puskhinskaya St.). Paintings and drawings by S. Kharlamov, featuring architectural monuments, and book illustrations. Daily, except Monday, noon to 7 p.m.; Metro Ploshchad Nogin.

Literary Museum, (26 Puskhinskaya St.). An exhibition marking the centenary of the writer Dmyan Bedny. Poems, pictures and books are on display.

Daily, except Monday, 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Puskhinskaya, Gorkovskaya. Trolleybuses 3, 23.

CONCERT HALLS

Oktyabr Cinema and Concert Hall (42 Prospekt Kalinina). 28, 29 — The singers, Klara Kotova, accompanied by a variety ensemble (Hungary).

Olympic Sports Complex (Prospekt Mira). 26, 27, 28 — Concerts by the Fiesta Filipina ensemble (songs, dances, modern fashions).

Lenin Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniky). 27, 28, 29 — Variety performers from the GDR.

SPORTS

Football. Lenin Central Stadium. 27 — Elimination match in the European championship, USSR vs Portugal, 7 p.m.

This match is of vital importance as in the 2nd elimination group out of four teams (Poland, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Finland) only the USSR and Portugal are substitutes.

Dynamo Stadium. 28 — Elimination match in the European junior championship, USSR vs Portugal, 29 — USSR championship, Moscow Dynamo vs

Leningrad Zenit, 7 p.m. (both days).

CHESS

Central Army Club All-Purpose Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 26, 27 — National championship, 4 p.m. (both days).

On April 28, adjourned games will be played, and the last round on the 29th.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bogoyeva St.). 27 and 28 — Racing and trotting, 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

April 26-29

In Moscow, city and region, warm weather will prevail with the possibility of showers and light wind. Night temperature of +7°, +12°C and of +10°, +21°C during the day. A slight drop in temperature at the end of the period.

A record high temperature of +25°C was recorded in Moscow on April 28, 1983 and a record low of 9°C on April 27 and 28, 1984.